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NO. 1

ADVENTURES AROUND THE WORLD

LUCILE KELLING



CHAPEL HILL

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- No. 1. October, 1935. *Adventures with Music and Musicians*. Adeline Denham McCall.
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LUCILE KELLING

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University of North Carolina*



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NOTE: This new course of travel contains many new countries not studied in *Books of Travel*, by U. T. Holmes, published in 1931. All the Special References are new and the treatment is different in each case.

A club may register for either course and make selections from both without additional cost. A copy of *Books of Travel* will be sent on approval if requested.



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CHAPTER I

THE UNENDING QUEST

Go far—too far you cannot, still the farther
The more experience finds you: And go sparing;
One meal a week will serve you, and one suit
Through all your travels; for you'll find it certain,
The poorer and the baser you appear,
The more you look through still.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Woman's Prize*.

A few years ago there was discovered, by archaeologists in Iraq, a map more than 4000 years old. Drawn on a clay tablet, 3 x 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches in size, it apparently depicts the garden land of a wealthy man named Azala and gives names of places, including a fortress, and rivers and mountains, with three points of the compass designated. This illustrates mankind's unrelenting curiosity from two viewpoints. Maps are very old affairs indeed and point to man's desire to give graphic expression to what he has learned of new worlds. The earliest maps of primitive man showed simply how to move from one part of the earth's surface to another and the only elements represented were those of direction and distance. One might almost call them road maps in one direction. Collateral details were very gradually added. To find, so many centuries ago, map-making developed to such a degree, indicates that it was not a new art in 2500 B. C. The discovery of the map also points out that now when new worlds are increasingly difficult to find, many explorers turn to the search for old and lost worlds.

There have been many romantic and thrilling tales connected with explorers of the past. Lowell Thomas has gathered together some of the less well-known ones in *The Untold Story of Exploration*. These stories range in time from two centuries B. C. to the present, represented by Bertram Thomas, whose exploits have been none the less daring and valuable because they happen to have fallen in our modern era. One woman is presented in the amazing Mary Kingsley who preserved her feminine, Victorian tradition even in the jungle. To tell a wounded leopard to "Go home, you fool!" and to have him go, surely denotes the courageous

spirit we associate with the born explorer. Buccaneers we generally associate with rude manners and brawn, and it is curious to learn that one of the greatest—William Dampier—was thin, slightly built, diffident, polite and soft-spoken. Not all the great explorers have had white skins, as witness the famous "Pandits" who surveyed unknown Tibet so accurately and against such terrible odds. There was at least one Chinese who also deserves a place among the world's intrepid adventurers.

Count de Prorok in his book, *In Quest of Lost Worlds*, gives us an excellent example of the archaeological explorer. His account of explorations to four places in search of ancient civilizations is especially interesting because he points out the curious mixture of ancient customs with life as it is lived in those regions today. The "poison trail of Mexico" still exists and the pygmies live on, little touched by a modern world. The old cults of Ethiopia are as real as the Italian invasion. Northern Africa, desert and jungle, is fruitful field for the antiquarian explorer of today.

Subjects for Study

1. Explorers of the Past—The Search for New Worlds

The Pandits and Tibet.

Mary Kingsley—Victorian Gentlewoman in Africa.

Bertram Thomas—"The Greatest Living Explorer."

The Buccaneers.

2. Archaeology—The Search for Old Worlds

Tin Hinan, a Legendary Queen.

Jupiter Ammon—The Temple—Prehistoric Civilizations.

Mexico—The Lacandos—Sacred Temples—Pyramids.

Ethiopia—Cults—Customs—Gold and Emerald Mines.

Special References:

The Untold Story of Exploration, by Lowell Thomas.

In Quest of Lost Worlds, by Count Byron Khun de Prorok.

CHAPTER II

MEXICO

When I was but thirteen or so
I went into a golden land,
Chimborazo, Cotopaxi
Took me by the hand.

I walked home with a gold dark boy
And never a word I'd say,

* * *

I gazed entranced upon his face
Fairer than any flower—
O shining Popocatapetl,
It was thy magic hour!

From *Romance*, by W. J. Turner.

Like the people who live in England all their lives and never visit the Tower of London and like those who see the treasures of art in the Metropolitan Museum only when relatives from more remote sections of the country come to New York, many "North Americans" are astonishingly ignorant of the foreign country adjoining us on the south. That we should remain so is entirely unnecessary. Such good books have been written about Mexico that we may readily become conversant with the various aspects of that country's life.

To follow the ancient trail of Cortez is a more definite objective than most travelers to Mexico have undertaken. Harry Franck with his companions found that such a trip gave him an amazing cross-section of the country. Mountains and the sea, cities and tiny settlements, modern civilization and civilizations so old that they seem scarcely to have been changed even by the "conquest of Mexico" all came under his observation. He learned much about politics, the religious controversy, and, of course, history at every turn of the road.

Two light-hearted young men with "Daisy," an ancient Ford, made a *Mexican Odyssey*, recounted with a humorous charm which effectively reproduces the feeling and sense and sound of Mexico.

One of them is an artist who has designed attractive block prints for this volume. Their appreciation of the craft towns is especially interesting. The people and their customs, fiestas and ways of living have been so well described that Jose Mojica, the Mexican singer and motion picture actor, says in the foreword that "*Mexican Odyssey* is the best book I have read about my country."

Mexican Interlude is the account of a motor trip to Mexico over the Pan-American Highway. The Literary Editor of the *San Francisco Chronicle* and his wife, in a little more than a month, absorbed a vast amount of Mexican atmosphere, took charming photographs, and described their adventures delightfully.

If one intends to learn more about Mexico in person no better preparation could be made than to peruse either *Mexican Journey* or *Your Mexican Holiday*, two informative guide books. From maps to budgets, from food and clothing to vocabulary, they range explicitly and helpfully. *Your Mexican Holiday*, in addition to the more practical phases of traveling, gives an astonishing amount of succinct but thorough information about the background, ancient civilizations, fiestas, arts and crafts, education and many other aspects of Mexico and its people.

Subjects for Study

The People—History—Fiestas.
 Politics—Education—Religion.
 Art—Architecture—Crafts.
 Food and Drink—Markets—Industries.

Special References:

Trailing Cortez Through Mexico, by Harry A. Franck.
Mexican Odyssey, by Heath Bowman and Stirling Dickinson.

Additional References:

Mexican Interlude, by Joseph Henry Jackson.
Your Mexican Holiday, by Anita Brenner.
Mexican Journey, by Edith Mackie and Sheldon Dick.

CHAPTER III

THE CARIBBEAN

For I dipt into the future far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales.

Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

Leaving Miami in an air-liner larger than Columbus's flagship, E. Alexander Powell made an *Aerial Odyssey* to fascinating places on the Caribbean Sea. He touched briefly innumerable points of interest and has written about them vividly and amusingly. He combines the history and background of each place with its appearance and the life of its people today; and enlivens his narrative with many entertaining anecdotes and experiences of his own.

Hendrik de Leeuw in his *Crossroads of the Caribbean Sea* has written in greater detail of fewer places, reserving for a later book others which Mr. Powell has described. Mr. de Leeuw finds the old glamor of the Spanish Main in his journey and explains much of the interest of the present-day Caribbean in the light of its past. The "Kotta Missie," the wood carvings of the Djukas, the bull fights of Venezuela, the pontoon bridge of Curaçao, the palace of San Souci and the mausoleum of Columbus all receive the tribute of the author's graphic pen. It is plain to see that he sensed the magic of these lands and much that he felt is reflected in his pages.

Venezuela, particularly the Llanos, or plains of the Orinoco basin, is the scene of L. M. Nesbitt's beautifully written *Desolate Marches*. He describes this strange, once inhabited, but now forgotten country and portrays its special quality in many human, revealing episodes. Noel, the escaped French convict, the master of the San Pablo estate, and Alexandre, marooned in the jungle, who opened "a bottle of Rhine wine, and as I drink it I think of Germany, which I remember from my boyhood days" tell us as much of this land as do the colorful descriptions of the forest.

Subjects for Study

The Charm of Haiti and its thrilling History—Santo Domingo—
“The Land Columbus Loved.”

The Dutch Island of Curaçao.

Venezuela—Scenery—People—Games—the Forest.

The Djukas of Netherlands Guiana—Life and Customs.

Special References:

Aerial Odyssey, by E. Alexander Powell.

Crossroads of the Caribbean Sea, by Hendrik de Leeuw.

Additional Reference:

Desolate Marches, by L. M. Nesbitt.

CHAPTER IV

TREASURE HUNTING IN SOUTH AMERICA

I never see a map but I'm away
On all the errands that I long to do,
Up all the rivers that are painted blue,
And all the ranges that are painted gray,
And into those pale spaces where they say:
"Unknown." Oh, what they never knew
I would be knowing.

Jean Kenyon Mackenzie.

A little boy on a Virginia farm dreamed of being an explorer. His grandfather, to whom he confided his ambition, replied that he was already "Virginia's leading Polecat Explorer" and that: "A man may travel a long way, but he'll never get very far from the shadow of his youth. The boy who starts hunting polecats can very well end up shooting elephants."

The little boy grew up to be the explorer of his dreams and in *Gold, Diamonds and Orchids*, William LaVarre relates the adventures of one of his explorations. This particular expedition is the more thrilling because on it he was accompanied by his wife who celebrated her twenty-second birthday in the jungle. "Mistress Lipstick" found as many orchids as any woman could desire, picked up her own gold nuggets, and added diamonds of her own finding to her store. She was with difficulty restrained from waging war for women's rights among the white Indians, whose chief advanced the theory that women are all right until one puts clothes on them when trouble begins.

Even the Mountain-that-can't-be-climbed was scaled, though very nearly with disaster. However, Mr. LaVarre quelled the evil spirit who presided over the bleeding creek, and he discovered that knowing the day on which Christmas falls may be of inestimable advantage to a jungle explorer.

When the expedition reached the Village of Blighted Women, Mrs. LaVarre was able to prove the old adage, "He laughs best who laughs last." "Zambi," as the first tribe of "wild" Indians had nicknamed her husband, was the victim of a voodoo's mistake, which

more than avenged her for the teasing she had endured for her feminist tendencies.

The journal that Joan Arbuthnot, an English girl, kept, when with three friends she hunted gold in South America, is exciting and amusing. While it may be true that there was *More Profit than Gold* the adventure must have been lively and not to be regretted. The scenic descriptions are vivid and the author's accounts of the party's guides and servants are especially interesting.

Subjects for Study

Jungle Waterways—Navigation—Animal and Plant Life.
The Jungle Tribes—Types.
Customs and Superstitions.
How Gold and Diamonds are Found.

Special Reference:

Gold, Diamonds and Orchids, by William LaVarre.

Additional Reference:

More Profit than Gold, by Joan Arbuthnot.

CHAPTER V

THE ANDES

'Tis nothing when a fancied scene's in view
To skip from Covent Garden to Peru.

Steele, *Prologue to Ambrose Phillip's
Distressed Mother.*

Two women, in 1935, bore witness that life could not only be sustained in the high Andes but that it could be comfortable, safe and enjoyable. These women, one the wife of a mining engineer, and the other of a geologist, have written in an interesting fashion of Peru and of Bolivia, more than three miles above sea level. Though each has spent most of her Andean life in a different country, both have had many similar experiences, and their itineraries have sometimes overlapped.

In *Living High*, Mrs. Overbeck describes with lively humor and natural charm the daily incidents of a mining camp in Bolivia. Her adventures were complicated by the presence of her two young children. She explodes the sentimental myths built up in fiction and song about the place of the woman and the child in mining camps and with practical sense reveals the hardships to be endured and their compensations, as well as the effort that must be made to fit one's self into an unfamiliar, almost hostile, environment. Servant and food problems, the education of the young white children in camp, interesting visitors to the mines and their entertainment—not to mention the entertainment they sometimes afford—are all set forth. When Mrs. Overbeck relates the dramas of birth and illness and death in the mountains her narrative is touched with genuine and moving tenderness. Along with the account of the life of her family, one learns a great deal about the natives, their customs and festivals, and all the other aspects of their lives.

Though informally written as letters to old college friends, *High Spots in the Andes* by Mrs. Woods is more purely informative than Mrs. Overbeck's book. It deals with every phase of Peruvian life, as seen not only from the mining camp but also from long trips to the lowlands. The scenery is graphically described and one learns what flowers, ferns, mosses, fruits and vegetables, may be successfully introduced among those that are indigenous.

In spite of the lack of some customary comforts, and the difficulties attendant upon altitude, both these women seem to have enjoyed life in the Andes hugely and to have reached, without too much effort, the content Shakespeare recommends: "When I was at home, I was in a better place; but travelers must be content."

Subjects for Study

Description—Mountains—Rivers and Lakes—Fauna and Flora.
Indians and Cholos.
Costumes and Customs.
Fiestas.

Special References:

Living High, by Alicia O'Reardon Overbeck. (Bolivia)
High Spots in the Andes, by Josephine Hoepfner Woods. (Peru)

CHAPTER VI

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC

I have been a stranger in a strange land.

Exodus. II. 22.

That there are about four thousand inhabited islands in the Philippine Archipelago, and that the small islands of the Low Archipelago sprawl over a thousand miles of the Pacific from Tahiti to Pitcairn, are geographical facts that most of us have forgotten if we ever knew them. Recalled to mind, these facts may well assure us that the traveler in the Pacific will be highly rewarded in interest and adventure.

Carl N. Taylor, who had a position at the University of the Philippines, was convinced that there were many parts of the Islands still to be explored by the white man. His *Odyssey of the Islands* relates the strange things he learned when he visited the mountain gardens of the Igorote headhunters, the pygmies of Zambales, and the tree-travelers of Ibilao. The account of their customs, ceremonies and ways of living makes vivid and colorful reading.

In his *Men in Sun Helmets*, Vic Hurley has clearly depicted the dangers, monotony, humor and picturesqueness of the white man's daily life among the Moros in distant parts of the Philippines. Mr. Hurley spent several years managing a coconut factory, and he sketches characters—white men and Moros—unforgettably.

More headhunters, thrills and excitement are encountered in the *Pacific Adventure* of Willard Price, who combines his own adventures with a shrewd revelation of Japan's political and economic penetration into the South Seas. She holds the mandate over an amazing number of islands in Micronesia, and little has hitherto been written about this equatorial empire, especially since few Americans have been permitted to visit the principal points since the World War. Mr. Price and his wife lived on Yap with a Kanaka king, shared native life and had many odd experiences on this primitive island. Not the least curious bit of information to most of us is that the "coins" of Yap are made of stone in various sizes, and that many of them weigh hundreds of pounds!

Galapagos has long appealed to the imagination of the world and it has been dealt with many times in books of various types.

One of the most interesting for the layman is the *Voyage to Galapagos* by William Albert Robinson, who is able to conclude his narrative in a manner permitted to few traveler-writers, fortunately. When he was seized with appendicitis in that remote part of the globe, the United States Navy came to his aid and the story of what may happen to one under such circumstances adds interest to an already interesting book. Mr. Robinson, his wife, and one companion—an artist who has illustrated the tale—made the voyage to the South Seas alone. They narrowly escaped a hurricane, encountered terrific storms in the Caribbean, were shipwrecked in the Darien jungles, and visited the guano islands of the mid-Pacific.

No travel book could paint for us so vividly the life and character of the Polynesians of the Low Archipelago as have Nordhoff and Hall, in their engrossing story *The Hurricane*. The one hundred and fifty Polynesians and the four Europeans on one of the small islands come into conflict over the return of Terangi, an escaped convict and native of the island. The hurricane, which tests the strength and temperament of the different races, decides the conflict. The force and beauty of the novel cannot fail to impress the character and quality of the people upon the reader.

No more justifiably popular books have yet been written about the South Seas than Frederick O'Brien's *Shadows in the South Seas* and *Mystic Isles of the South Seas*. They never fail to please as well as to instruct, and remain our most fruitful sources on that most picturesque part of the world.

Subjects for Study

Philippines—Head-hunters—Pygmies—Native Customs.
 Micronesia—Native Types—Manners and Customs—Ceremonies.
 Guano Islands—Humboldt Current—Galapagos—Fauna and Flora.
 Polynesians of the Low Archipelago—Description—Natives—Character—Customs.

Special References:

Odyssey of the Islands, by Carl N. Taylor.
Pacific Adventure, by Willard Price.
Voyage to Galapagos, by William Albert Robinson.
The Hurricane, by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall.

Additional References:

Men in Sun Helmets, by Vic Hurley.
Mystic Isles of the South Seas, by Frederick O'Brien.
White Shadows in the South Seas, by Frederick O'Brien.

CHAPTER VII

CHIEFLY ETHIOPIA

Something hidden. Go and find it. Go and look
behind the Ranges—
Something lost behind the Ranges. Lost and waiting
for you. Go!

Kipling, *The Explorer*.

Africa offers infinite variety to the traveler—desert, jungle, swamp—a tremendous country peopled by many races. Ancient civilizations vie in interest with modern engineering feats. Gold fields yield their wealth as they have in the past; diamonds lend their brilliance to man's search for wealth; and the slave trade casts its dark shadow along with that other blot on modern life—the drug traffic.

The desert of North Africa ceases to be merely desert when it is recalled that once it was under a high state of cultivation, that it furnished grain for Greece and Rome, and that ruins still to be found show that where now there is wilderness there were at one time great centers of population and civilization. New attempts are being made, successfully, to reclaim what has for long been regarded as a desolate waste of sand. Farther south, there is no possibility of such reclamations, but the mysteries of the Libyan Desert are a challenge to the explorer of today.

Cairo is the center of many things. There one finds vendors of every imaginable article known to man, there heroin has its underground market, there "Egyptologists" foregather. Nor can the Nile, greatest river in history, fail to intrigue the student.

Omdurman, the chief of native cities, is the "Mecca" of all Africans. A great city of mud, it is famed among the natives for its splendors, riches, and magnificent mosques. Here one encounters blood-curdling tales of transformations of man into beast.

No part of Africa to-day draws more attention to itself than Ethiopia, that ill-fated Christian country of varied history, whose recent ruler traced his lineage to Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Some of its people have been sent to Europe and America to be educated; yet the witch doctor still combines his office of priest and

medical man, and even in Addis Ababa strange rites are sometimes performed.

Attempts to "civilize" the people conflicted with ancient tabus, deep-seated traditions and superstitions, and modes of living entirely opposed to European and American culture. Primitive festivals, ceremonies and dances fascinate the explorer who has the good fortune to witness them—an achievement seldom easily consummated.

Subjects for Study

Africa—Libyan Desert—Cairo—Slave Trails—Gold and Diamonds.

Ethiopia—History—Description.

Addis Ababa—Haile Selassie.

People of Ethiopia—Tribes—Customs—Ceremonies.

Special References:

Swinging the Equator, by William J. Makin.

John Hoy of Ethiopia, by Robinson MacLean.

Additional References:

Measuring Ethiopia, and Flight into Arabia, by Carleton S. Coon.

Hell-Hole of Creation, by L. M. Nesbitt.

CHAPTER VIII

ARABIA AND INDIA

He cometh unto you with a tale which holdeth
children from play, and old men from the chim-
ney corner.

Sir Philip Sidney, *The Defense of Poesy*.

That skyscrapers exist to-day in a land remote from Manhattan, both in distance and in "modern civilization," is not so amazing as that they existed a thousand years ago when the dwellings of Manhattan were very lowly and humble indeed. Southern Arabia, a country little known to Americans or Europeans, has a civilization reaching back to the days of Sheba, still largely shrouded in mystery; once called "Araby the Blessed," this land over three thousand years ago saw the rise of a great civilization. To-day it is a land of fantastic towering cities built on rocks and lofty plateaus, with buildings ten or fifteen stories or more above the ground; palaces and gardens of the Sultan filled with color and splendor; and a people who view the foreigner with suspicion and hostility. Fairy cities, garden spots and the lonely, perilous deserts and mountains beckon the explorer, often to his ruin.

The Arabs of the desert travel, but the dwellers of mountainous Yemen never leave nor wish to leave the boundaries of their own territory. Nor, most emphatically, do they want the foreigner within their boundaries. Access is so difficult to attain as to be almost impossible, but it is a land so fruitful in interest that it well repays attempting those difficulties. Once within the boundaries, it is virtually denied the traveler to see all that he longs to see, so hedged in is he with guards. Not a friendly land, but one filled with high and reckless adventure.

Northern India and its borders—Baluchistan, Kashmir, and Afghanistan—are much less difficult of access but very nearly as intriguing and alluring. Travel in any country where it is almost sure to be fatal if one leaves the main highway—unless one creeps along a ditch to avoid sniping from a distant tower—is bound to provide its thrills. Combined with these thrills is the romance of the far-famed gardens of Shalimar, the nightly worship of the

fires on the banks of the Jumna, child marriages, mystics, a novel stock exchange, the horrible burning gnats, family life, caste systems, and tiger hunts.

Subjects for Study

Skyscrapers in an Ancient Land—Music and Dances of Southern Arabia.

Yemen, the Forbidden Land—Sheba—Life of the People.

Kashmir—The Canals of Srinagar—The Mission School—Romantic Shalimar.

The Rajahs of Northern India—Their Peoples—Manners and Customs.

Special References:

Land Without Shade, by Hans Helfritz.

Khyber Caravan, by Gordon Sinclair.

CHAPTER IX

TIBET AND MONGOLIA

Yaks provide our leather, meat,
Butter, wool—no minor feat.
Why they do this much for Man
None will say, for no one can.

Dang-la Folk Song.

Perhaps nowhere else in the world could one feel so entirely a stranger as in Tibet, that land which has always been so remote, mysterious and challenging to the imagination of the outsider. This sense of strangeness is not alone due to the inaccessibility of this "heart of Asia," but even more to the complete unanimity on the part of the Tibetans of every class in the exclusion of foreigners. Entry into Tibet was forbidden to all except Chinese, and death was the penalty repeatedly paid by the enterprising travelers who in elaborate disguises endeavored to penetrate this mountain kingdom. Part of the suspicion with which the Tibetan views the outsider is due, no doubt, to a shrewd observation as to what happened to some other countries which have permitted the invasion of the foreigner. From the standpoint of the invader the changes subsequent to his arrival have been admirable, but it cannot be truthfully said that the native has always so viewed them.

Largely, however, the closely knit political and religious organization involved in Lamaism has been responsible for the exclusion of alien peoples. Lamaism, with its three-fold head, its wide-reaching monastic systems and its tremendous hold over the more than one hundred and fifty millions of people in its dominion, reminds one somewhat of an enormously powerful secret fraternity with all-inclusive prerogatives.

Lamaism to-day is a combination of Buddhism and Tibetan demonology. "Essentially, this Lamaism is based on belief in reincarnation—the Panchan Lama is the incarnation of the Lord Buddha; the Dalai Lama is the incarnation of Buddha's son-in-law, Avalokiteswara; the Urgan Lama is the incarnation of Taranathalama, who brought the art of writing to Tibet. These three are the 'trinity,' but lesser incarnations are found heading a great

number of the important lamaseries throughout Tibet, Mongolia, and Nepal. They are all 'holy men,' wielding unquestioned power of life and death over their followers; they regard their bodies as the actual bodies of the saints whose names they bear, who have come down from paradise to point the way; good Lamaists believe that they neither eat, sleep nor perform the ordinary bodily functions of an earth-bound human being." The present Panchan Lama, "God-in-Human-Form," is a man of great vision whose autocracy is supreme, and who has the desire to secure for his country the best that other countries can give to it.

Physically, Tibet has been easily able to preserve its inaccessibility. Mighty mountains have provided it with an unyielding defense. Once inside, if one can surpass this first barrier, one still finds the interior filled with lofty mountain chains, chiefly ranging eastward and westward. Terrible cold and almost intolerable altitudes take their toll among travelers, and the desolate barren wilderness, with no paths, or paths virtually impassable, must with difficulty be endured to gain any knowledge of this "Snow-land" in person. Besides the physical perils, the fanatic hostility of the lamas and Nomads, one has also wild robber bands to elude or fight.

Certainly this is not an easy, comfortable land to travel but it is rich in interest. Its religion, folk-lore, customs, people, deeply reward the student who inquires into them even a little.

Mongolia is another land of much interest and fascination. Although through Lamaism it is closely associated with Tibet, through politics and government with China, and physically with Russia, it remains decidedly unique and individual. Its famous Gobi Desert presents problems to the traveler no less difficult than do the mountains of its neighbor, Tibet. The nomads are a surprising people, with a curious admixture of ancient and modern ways of living. Not the least interesting thing to observe in Mongolia is the lasting imprint that Jenghiz Khan left on the life of the people.

Subjects for Study

Tibet—Scenery—Mountains—Lakes—Streams—Game.

People—Nomads—Customs—Legends—Food—Costumes—Homes.

Lamaism—Organization—Lamaseries—Monks—Stories and Legends.

Pilgrims—Temples—Rites—Ceremonies—Festivals—Dances—Music.
Mongolia—Scenery—Torguts—Customs—Dances—Costumes.

Special References:

A Conquest of Tibet, by Sven Hedin.

Nowhere Else in the World, by Gordon B. Enders with
Edward Anthony.

Men and Gods in Mongolia (Zayagan), by Henning Haslund.

Additional Reference:

Lost Horizon, by James Hilton.

CHAPTER X

CHINA

I saw you in my dream
Away off in Cathay,
Seated by a Chinese Princess,
Sipping, sipping tea,
From cups that seem enwrapped in rays
From frail bamboos
Beside the pool,
That held upon its bosom
Thin, white lotus bowls.
She told you legends,
And how she wove rich butterflies in satin.
You told romances,
And how you sang of butterflies in rhythm.
And when I woke
The vision stayed,
Of you seated by the Chinese Princess,
Sipping, sipping tea.

Nancy MacDaniel, *A Chinese Picture*.

A Chinese artist does not go into his garden and in an afternoon paint a picture of a tree, but, feeling the need of time and seasons to catch its spirit, he watches the snow melt from its branches, the new buds unfold, the leaves broaden, then flame with color and fall in burning heaps. Then he will begin to paint, viewing the tree in his mind's eye; it is completed, and the painted tree is a symbol of its moods and growth.

This same technique of art is carried out in all phases of Chinese life and thinking. The farmer behind his team of water buffaloes tills his fields, having smeared some earthen god's mouth with honey, and filled its nostrils with fumes of incense, praying for rain and sun, bowing down to the temperament of nature rather than revolting against it.

The scholar in seeking to renew his mind with the teachings of ancient men does not consider time. When he finds the inspiration and light he then begins work; work is what counts, not years.

Those who rule are not greatly disturbed by invaders and temporary domination of foreign peoples because in the end they know that the Chinese will absorb their conquerors. Time has taught them that. The Tartars, Mongols, and Manchus were conquerors but are now Chinese.

The woman does not consider it a burden to bear children until she is old, for she is giving new and extended life to her husband's family and to her country. Her place in life is motherhood and she accepts it.

Through life the Chinese lives and works always with the idea of the past and future, the whole of things. He does not fight against nature, but rather respects its whimsical ways, for to him it is a symbol of life. In death his name is placed on a tablet in the ancestral halls and worshipped by his descendants, not as an individual being but as a unit in the whole that gives light and inspiration to those who follow so that they may see that all life is symbolic, and that reason can only be understood when nature is seen in all its moods and seasons.

Subjects for Study

Qualities of the Chinese Character and of the Chinese Mind.
 Woman in China—Home and Marriage—Education—Emancipation.
 Literature.
 Art.

Special Reference:

My Country and My People, by Lin Yutang.

Additional References:

The Jade Mountain, translated by Witter Bynner.
China Magnificent, by Dagny Carter.
The Lost Flute and Other Chinese Lyrics, by Ts'ao Shang-ling.
A Short History of Chinese Civilization, by Richard Wilhelm.

CHAPTER XI

DALMATIA

There is really nothing more entertaining than a guide-book. Why it should be put among the books that are not books I do not know; for it is the book pure, the book which is interesting for its own sake, and not for some perfectly irrelevant reason of adventitious art. No trivial consideration of style recommends it. Its merits—or its demerits, though no guide-book can be wholly bad—are definite and not debatable. It is good because its contents are good, and not because its presentation tricks you into reading it.

Sisley Huddleston, *Articles de Paris*.

The sophisticated traveler sometimes tires of the places to which "everyone" goes, and in search of something new chances upon delightful experiences in a hitherto unknown environment—only to encounter numerous other people who have likewise forsworn the usual. Something of this sort befell the characters in Ann Bridge's charming novel *Illyrian Spring*. As may be expected, a description of Dalmatia is not the central point of this book, but nowhere else can one find a more spontaneous and appreciative, yet seasoned, feeling for the unusual atmosphere, the treasures of architecture and archaeology to be found there, the beauties of the country-side and the coast, and the hospitality and friendliness of the people. It may be because the two leading characters are artists and therefore blessed with a discerning eye, that they have seen the loveliest details of a fascinating country. The author has combined her story with its background very cleverly.

Although it belongs to that sometimes unjustly scorned—for reading purposes—class of books called "guides," Mildred Currey's *Romantic Cities of Dalmatia* is a fine example of the best of its type. It is both interesting and instructive, and its eight illustrations are well chosen to catch one's attention.

Dalmatia, a narrow strip of land bordering the sea for about three hundred and fifty miles, has had a long, thrilling and unusual history. While historians have not fully credited the legend

that some of the Greeks, homeward bound, visited Dalmatia after the fall of Troy, it is known that there were Greek colonies there about 400 B. C. The inhabitants, known to the Romans as Illyrians, early brought the wrath of Rome upon them by their piracy. It was Diocletian's native land, and there he retired, built a palace and died.

It survived with difficulty the barbaric invasions, and later the pillaging Saracen fleet. Venice next proved to be its foe, and the Normans contested for rights along its battle-scarred coast. The Crusaders on their way to the Holy Land participated in the struggles for possession of what has been called "this Naboth's vineyard." These are only early events in a history replete with wars, invasions and bitter struggles on land and sea, to which the walls of the towns bear testimony. Romans, Saracens, Tartars, Serbs, Turks, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Bosnians, Austrians, French—Dalmatia knew them all.

Aside from its history, its people and its scenery, the single feature of most interest to the traveler to-day is no doubt the superb architecture, exemplified in such buildings as the Customs House and the Rector's Palace in Ragusa, the Cathedrals of Sibenik and other towns and the Peristyle of Split. For the initiated, it is rewarding to trace the influence on Robert Adam and English design.

Subjects for Study

Coast of Dalmatia—History—Cities—Cathedrals and other Architectural Glories.

Spalata (Split)—Peristyle—Robert Adam in Split.

Ragusa (Dubrovnik)—History—Customs House—Rector's Palace.

Countryside of Dalmatia—Scenery—Flowers—People.

Special References:

Illyrian Spring, by Ann Bridge.

Romantic Cities of Dalmatia, by Muriel Currey.

CHAPTER XII

ROMANCE IN EASTERN EUROPE

The same sky covers us; the same sun and all the stars revolve about us and light us in turn. We are all citizens of the earth together.

Comenius.

Probably no part of the world appeals more to the romantic imagination than that part of Eastern Europe now known as Yugoslavia, and since King Edward VIII chose to visit it on his widely-publicized vacation in the summer of 1936, following his visit of the previous winter as Prince of Wales, attention has been drawn to it with renewed vigor. Long the setting for musical comedies and popular novels, people are apt to lose sight of the fact that it has been the battle-scarred scene of bitter struggles for many hundreds of years and that its soldiers have been soldiers in earnest and not merely romantic figures in picturesque uniforms.

While it may be remembered that hordes of invaders have swept over Dalmatia on the sea coast for centuries, it should also be remembered that for thirteen hundred years Croats have inhabited their rugged portion of the Balkans. Although for the last nine hundred years they have been successively under Hungarian, Turkish, and Serbian masters, fiercely proud by nature, they have always been thorns in the side of their foreign rulers. They remain a medieval people, living in primitive and self-sufficient fashion, untouched—except for surface modernization in Zagreb—by European industrialism.

Other portions of Yugoslavia are equally stirring, beautiful, and different from the Europe most people know. The loveliness of the countryside vies with the costumes and charm of the people. Their ancient traditions, festivals, music and dances richly reward the sympathetic traveler. As one such traveler has said, "For those who have lost faith in human nature nothing could be more restorative than a spell among the simple-minded shepherds who guard their flocks there, who work contentedly from dawn to dusk, and ask no pleasures save to dance in the sunshine, and to sing those national songs which keep alive in their hearts the memory of sufferings bravely endured which have at long last won their

reward. . . . Yugoslavia. . . is the country of the unexpected, a country where the traveler may encounter brigands with the manners of princes, patriots with a patriotism untinged by any desire for conquest or glory, and peasants with the souls of poets."

The Austrian Tyrol holds much the same interest and charm for the visitor. There are fascinating medieval villages, inns and castles out of story-books, and people warmly hospitable and friendly. Its history and legends are thrilling and exciting and old customs add a quaint touch to a modern world. Thiersee's Passion-play is less known but consequently less spoiled by worldliness than that of Oberammergau.

Subjects for Study

Austrian Tyrol—Description—History and Legends—Old Inns—Abbeys—Castles.

Thiersee's Passion-Play—Innsbruck—The Lake-Villages of the Tyrol.

Croatia—History—Zagreb—Customs.

Bosnia and its Shepherds—Sarajevo—Albania—Montenegro.

Belgrade—Macedonia—Kamenica.

Special References:

Tyrolean June, by Nina Murdoch.

Portrait of a People: Croatia Today, by Dorothea Orr.

Wanderings in Yugoslavia, by Nora Alexander.

CHAPTER XIII

RUSSIA

Traveling is no fool's errand to him who carries his eyes and itinerary along with him.

Alcott, *Table-Talk*.

A country may be vast in physical extent, it may have grand and lofty mountains, beautiful rivers, deserts and green fields, forests and treeless plains. It may have great cities, little villages, and large areas almost uninhabited. Its architecture may be distinctive and its music, art and literature may rank it high among cultured nations. Its people may be as mighty in number and as varied in type and racial characteristics as its climate and topography. Yet the eyes of the world may be upon it for none of these reasons in particular. Such a country is Russia to-day. Her political, economic and social conditions far outweigh, in present interest, all other phases of her life as a nation.

Much has been written on practically every aspect of the Russian experiment in government. Most of us find those books which relate personal experiences to our liking. Marguerite Harrison's entertaining and instructive narrative of unusual experiences in Russia—as well as in other parts of the world—may be found in *There's Always Tomorrow*. Though she has been entirely frank, the author seems to have maintained a uniformly fair viewpoint, and her personal adventures have served to add zest to her descriptions rather than to detract from the justice of her account. The amazing record of her long internment in Russian prisons is absorbingly interesting.

Negley Farson is another vital personality whose account both of his earlier and of his recent experiences in Russia is exciting. He is the sort of man who is always on hand when things happen, and since he is able to write about them graphically, his *Way of the Transgressor* makes good reading. Russia is only one of the countries included in his itinerary.

It can hardly fail to impress one who has read even a little about present-day Russia that it is serious business. If humor has much of a place in Sovietism, it has certainly not found its way

into the breath-taking, earnest-eyed gravity with which its adherents speak and write of the workers, collectivism, the child, and education. For this reason, many of us turn with delight to the refreshing *Moscow Excursion* of P. L. Travers. This young woman went to Russia for a holiday, and saw with intelligence, understanding, and humor not only what the guides showed her but also much that she was not supposed to see. Because she saw so clearly what was actually going on around her and because she can write with such wit and vivacity, her little book is a real addition to the travel book-shelf.

Subjects for Study

Education—Schools—Theatre—Art—Museums.
The Workers—Collective Farms—Factories.
The Cheka—Prisons.
Religion—Marriage—Women—Children.

Special References:

Way of a Transgressor, by Negley Farson.
There's Always Tomorrow, by Marguerite Harrison.
Moscow Excursion, by P. L. Travers.

Additional Reference:

Youth in Soviet Russia, by Klaus Mehnert.

CHAPTER XIV

NORWAY, SWEDEN AND FINLAND

For always roaming with a hungry heart,
Much have I seen and known.

Tennyson, *Ulysses*.

One who has paid little heed to them is apt to think of the countries in northern Europe as practically indistinguishable. Whether a man is of Swedish or Norwegian origin is a matter of indifference to most of us, who do not realize that there are many fine distinctions between these nations. Certain characteristics, as for instance their love of order and cleanliness and their respect for education, they have in common, but these lands are separate and individual and each has its clearly defined features of interest. A mere glance at the map reveals physical differences: the extensive lakes in the interior of Finland, the amazing coast of Norway, and the hundred islands that compose the city of Stockholm, Sweden's capital.

Because for seven hundred years Finland was part of Sweden, then for a hundred years under Russian dominion, and only since 1917 an independent country, it is spoken of as a "new nation." But there have been Finns living in Finland for eighteen hundred years, and Finnish traditions, ideals, and love of country are exceptionally strong in the hearts of the people. Their attachment is profound not only to their country as a nation but also to its very earth, for it is said that the roots of all Finnish people are deep in the soil, and to return to that soil is a common instinct. Topelius wrote to a little Finnish boy in school in England: "You are in a great and rich country, but never forget that you are only an exile. If Queen Victoria herself should write and offer you a post in her kingdom, remember that you must answer, 'I cannot, because I have a cottage waiting for me when I am grown up. It has a roof higher than the loftiest hall in Windsor Castle. That roof is the blue sky of my own land.'"

There are Swedes in the south of Finland, Russians in the east, Lapps in the north and Finns in the Lake District, but all feel themselves Finlanders. The national unity of interest and purpose

is evidenced in their attitude toward every phase of national life: in politics, business, forestry, farming, athletics, relations with the rest of the world; and is shared by women no less than by men. Finnish architecture, music, art and literature are distinctly national and expressive.

Norway perhaps appeals to the traveler more from the scenic standpoint, because it has not the particular interest of a "new" nation. Its coastline alone is so thrillingly picturesque and beautiful that it is hard to tear one's attention from it to the equally picturesque towns and cities. Yet people journey from all over the world to see the Trondhjem Cathedral and the seven hills of Bergen. The customs of both townsman and country dweller have their distinctive attractions.

Sweden has so many fascinating features it is difficult for the traveler to choose which to study. Stockholm, Gotland, Scania, Dalecarlia and Lake Vätter—and its stories of St. Birgitta and Queen Philippa—might be selected, but in doing so one would omit much else of beauty and charm. Perhaps among the arts the exquisite glass is most striking, though one should not overlook the china, pewter, silver and textiles. Certainly no one should neglect Swedish food, for every articulate returned traveler speaks so enthusiastically of it, particularly of the *smörgåsbord*, as to make the stay-at-home feel almost unbearably deprived.

Subjects for Study

Finland—History—People—Music—Literature—Art—Architecture.
 Norway—Fjords—Hardanger—Sogne—Nord Geiranger—Cities—
 Bergen—Trondhjem—Country People
 Sweden—Stockholm—Island of Gotland—Architecture—Art—
 Midsummer Eve—"Cooperation."
 The Lapps of Finland—Norway—Sweden.

Special References:

Finland: the New Nation, by Agnes Rothery.
A Wayfarer in Norway, by Samuel J. Beckett.
Sweden: the Land and the People, by Agnes Rothery.

Additional References:

Norway on \$50, by Sydney A. Clark.
Sweden on \$50, by Sydney A. Clark.

CHAPTER XV

THE GASPE

For me Bateese I tole you dis: I'm very satisfy—
De bes' man don't leev too long tam, some day Ba Gosh!
he die—

An s'pose you got good trotter horse, an nice femme
Canadienne

Wit' plantee on de house for eat—W'at more you want
me frien'?

W. H. Drummond, *How Batiste Came Home.*

"In summer as the thermometer hovers in the nineties and the humidity tags along, when a nostalgia for verdant hills, sparkling waters and far off places seizes one, go to the Northland; to Gaspé, that eastern arm of the Province of Quebec stretching out into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where the air is like champagne and the beauty and serenity of the countryside ease frayed nerves and restore faith in things once more. . . .

"Above all, proceed unhurriedly—so as to savour the lingering mellowness of a past age. You will glimpse the trail trod by the feet of great men down through the years and if you are of a philosophical turn of mind you will ponder on the influences which have shaped and developed this whole continent. . . .

"Off to the east as far as the eye could see stretched this body of water [Bay Chaleur], set like a blue jewel, its many facets reflecting mountains, cliffs and wooded headlands. I have watched these waters in many moods, in sunshine and calm, in driving rain and autumn gales. . . . They seem to sing of olden days when gentlemen in doublets and plumed hats first sailed their waves or again as lashed into fury by the autumn storms they moan of shipwrecks, of doughty adventurers with cutlasses and lost souls who walked the plank. This bay has been fittingly called the 'Mediterranean of North America' for nowhere else are waters so blue under the bright sunshine. . . .

"Drawing nearer I recognized old Joe Lebec or 'Joe the Liar' as he was locally known, an aged character but hale and lively. His face, brown and wrinkled, with beetling eyebrows under which

gleamed merry blue eyes . . . As we were talking to him the Quebec and Oriental train clattered by and this recalled to Joe the days when he had worked here on the building of this railroad. In his broken English he told us how, when they had finished the laying of the tracks and had the cars, the company had 'sent no injin to haul dem cars and so,' he concluded 'we train bulls to pull de cars from station to station and we had dem dam' bulls so well trained dat wen dey cum to a crossin' dey wood t'row up der heads and bawl.' . . .

"We bade adieu to our beloved Gaspé . . . one of the last outposts on the North American continent, to a land where civilization has held sway for centuries without defiling the beauty of nature."

O. W. Smith, *Gaspé the Romantique*.

Subjects for Study

In the Days of Cartier—Champlain—LeClerq—The Jesuits and the Seigneurs.

Legends.

The "Habitants."

Percé and Bonaventure Island.

Special References:

Gaspé the Romantique, by Olive Willett Smith.

The Gaspé, by John M. Clarke.

Additional Reference:

Away to the Gaspé, by Gordon Brinley.

CHAPTER XVI

“FOR TO BEHOLD THE WORLD SO WIDE”

I am fevered with the sunset,
I am fretful with the bay,
For the wander-thirst is on me
And my soul is in Cathay.

Richard Hovey, *A Sea Gypsy*.

If the first man had no curiosity about what lay over the hills beyond his vision, he must have been nearly unique in the history of the world. Even the small child is rare who does not push open the gate of his own familiar garden and explore new worlds beyond at his first opportunity. Grown-up, he may to all appearances content himself with the daily journey between home and office, with the additional fillip of the Sunday ride with the family and the semi-occasional vacation trip to less familiar spots. But is it not possible that he dreams of traveling to strange lands when his immediate responsibilities are over and he “retires?” Does not his wife sometimes wonder “what it’s like in Spain” or Somaliland or Sweden?

Travel pictures, travel books, travel lectures, the comments and tales of those among our friends who have traveled more widely than we ourselves, at sometime or another strike a responsive chord in us. At least momentarily, we regard as more fortunate those who can see far places and strange peoples.

This feeling is nothing new in human nature. Primitive man moved, too, actuated by necessity or curiosity. He followed observations he had made as to natural phenomena—the flow of rivers and the ridges and ranges of mountains. He drank in the words of returned travelers and he too explored “promised lands” beyond his present knowledge.

Our knowledge may be greater than that of primitive man but it is hard to believe that our desire “for to admire and for to see, for to behold the world so wide” is not as instinctive and elemental in its way as his. The expectant thrill and lift of the spirit we experience when we set out on even a minor exploration may be more sophisticated but is surely no more satisfying to us than it

was to him. Perhaps less so, for he knew that upon him alone depended his protection from the dangers of the way; and upon him alone the success of the expedition. No Cook planned his tour, no consulate came to his rescue.

There are travelers of all sorts, those who travel from necessity of one kind or another, from boredom, for escape, and for countless other reasons. But those who touch our imaginations most are the born travelers, those who echo with Patience Abbe the age-old sentiment: "Richard wants to see the gold on the King's house in China, Johnny wants to see the robbers. I, Patience, want to see everything."

Subjects for Study

1. *North to the Orient*, by Anne Morrow Lindbergh

Describe briefly the preparations for the trip, the choice of clothes and equipment.

What was the route followed?

Mention points of interest that impressed you.

What is the special charm of this book?

Read the account of the Tea Ceremony and the author's comment on it.

Read the story of the "Most Beautiful Pagoda."

2. *My Great Wide Beautiful World*, by Juanita Harrison

Who is Juanita Harrison and how did she happen to write this book?

What countries did she visit?

Do you think she learned much about each country, its atmosphere, and its people and their customs?

Illustrate her gift for simile and apt phrase.

Point out the humor, common sense and observations which are characteristic of the book's style.

What interests you most about the book?

3. *Around the World in Eleven Years*, by Patience, Richard, and John Abbe

Is the title of the book truly descriptive?

Do these children tell you much about the countries and places they visited?

Illustrate how children absorb and observe customs in a country and make their own contrasts and comparisons with other countries.

Read selections which illustrate the book's interest and appeal.

SPECIAL REFERENCE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Numerals refer to chapters in which titles are used.

Abbe, Patience	<i>Around the World in Eleven Years.</i> Stokes		\$2.00
	1936. (16)		
Alexander, Nora	<i>Wanderings in Yugoslavia.</i> 1936. (12)	Skeffington	18/
Beckett, S. J.	<i>Wayfarer in Norway.</i> 1936. (14)	McBride	2.50
Bowman, H. & Dickinson, S.	<i>Mexican Odyssey,</i> 1935. (2)	Willett	2.50
Bridge, Ann	<i>Illyrian Spring,</i> 1935. (11)	Little	2.50
Clarke, J. M.	<i>The Gaspé.</i> 1935. (15)	Yale	3.00
Currey, Mildred	<i>Romantic Cities of Dalmatia.</i> (11)	McBride	2.00
De Leeuw, Hendrik	<i>Crossroads of the Caribbean Sea.</i>	Messner	3.00
	1935. (3)		
Enders, G. B. & Anthony, Edward	<i>Nowhere Else in the World.</i>	Farrar	3.50
	1935. (9)		
Farson, Negley	<i>The Way of the Transgressor.</i>	Harcourt	3.00
	1936. (13)		
Franck, H. A.	<i>Trailing Cortez Through Mexico.</i>	Stokes	3.50
	1935. (2)		
Harrison, Juanita	<i>My Great Wide Beautiful World.</i>	Macmillan	2.50
	1936. (16)		
Harrison, Mar- guerite	<i>There's Always Tomorrow.</i> 1935. (13)	Farrar	3.50
Haslund, Henning	<i>Men and Gods in Mongolia.</i> 1935. (9)	Dutton	5.00
Hedin, Sven	<i>Conquest of Tibet.</i> 1934. (9)	Dutton	5.00
Helfritz, Hans	<i>Land Without Shade.</i> 1936. (8)	McBride	3.50
Khun de Prorok, Byron	<i>In Quest of Lost Worlds.</i> 1935. (1)	Dutton	3.50
LaVarre, W. J.	<i>Gold, Diamonds and Orchids.</i>	Revell	3.00
	1935. (4)		
Lin, Yu-t'ang	<i>My Country and My People.</i>	Reynal	3.00
	1935. (10)		
Lindbergh, A. M.	<i>North to the Orient.</i> 1935. (16)	Harcourt	2.50
MacLean, Robinson	<i>John Hoy of Ethiopia.</i> 1936. (7)	Farrar	2.50
Makin, W. J.	<i>Swinging the Equator.</i> 1936. (7)	Dutton	3.50
Murdoch, Nina	<i>Tyrolean June.</i> 1936. (12)	Funk	3.00
Nordhoff, C. B. & Hall, J. N.	<i>The Hurricane.</i> 1936. (6)	Little	2.50
Orr, Dorothea	<i>Portrait of a People.</i> 1936. (12)	Funk	2.50
Overbeck, A. O'R.	<i>Living High.</i> 1935. (5)	Appleton	3.00
Powell, E. A.	<i>Aerial Odyssey.</i> 1936. (3)	Macmillan	2.50
Price, W. DeM.	<i>Pacific Adventure.</i> 1936. (6)	Reynal	3.00
Robinson, W. A.	<i>Voyage to Galapagos.</i> 1936. (6)	Harcourt	3.00
Rothery, A. E.	<i>Finland.</i> 1936. (14)	Viking	3.00

Rothery, A. E.	<i>Sweden</i> . 1934. (14)	Viking	3.00
Sinclair, Gordon	<i>Khyber Caravan</i> . 1936. (8)	Farrar	3.00
Smith, O. W.	<i>Gaspé, the Romantique</i> . 1936. (15)	Crowell	2.00
Taylor, C. N.	<i>Odyssey of the Islands</i> . 1936. (6)	Scribner	3.00
Thomas, Lowell	<i>The Untold Story of Exploration</i> . 1935. (1)	Dodd	3.00
Travers, P. L.	<i>Moscow Excursion</i> . 1935. (13)	Reynal	1.50
Woods, J. H.	<i>High Spots in the Andes</i> . 1935. (5)	Putnam	2.75

PUBLISHERS' DIRECTORY

The following publishers have books listed in this outline, and opportunity is here taken to thank those who have generously given us review copies of the books used and recommended.

- Appleton (D.)-Century Co., Inc., 35 West 32nd St., New York.
Crowell (Thomas Y.) Co., 393 Fourth Ave., New York.
Dodd, Mead & Co., 449 Fourth Ave., New York.
Dodge Publishing Co., 116 E. 16th t., New York.
Dutton (E. P.) & Co., 300 Fourth Ave., New York.
Farrar & Rhinehart, Inc., 232 Madison Ave., New York.
Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 Fourth Ave., New York.
Harcourt, Brace & Co., 383 Madison Ave., New York.
Knopf (Alfred A.), Inc., 730 Fifth Ave., New York.
Little, Brown & Co., 34 Beacon St., Boston.
McBride (Robert M.) & Co., 116 E. 16th St., New York.
Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York.
Messner (Julian), Inc., 8 W. 40 St., New York.
Morrow (William) & Co., 386 Fourth Ave., New York.
Putnam's (G. P.) Sons, 2 West 45th St., New York.
Revell (Fleming H.) Co., 158 Fifth Ave., New York.
Reynal & Hitchcock, Inc., 383 Fourth Ave., New York.
Scribner's (Charles) Sons, 597 Fifth Ave., New York.
Stokes (F. A.) Co., 443 Fourth Ave., New York.
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Yale University Press, 143 Elm St., New Haven.

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Ts'ao Shang-ling	<i>The Lost Flute.</i> 1929. (10)	The Elf	3.50
Wilhelm, Richard	<i>Short History of Chinese Civilization.</i> 1929. (10)	Viking	4.00

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First Meeting: THE UNENDING QUEST

Date.....

1. The Explorers of the Past—The Search for New Worlds
2. Archaeology—The Search for Old Worlds

Second Meeting: MEXICO

Date.....

1. The People—History—Fiestas
2. Politics—Education—Religion
3. Art—Architecture—Crafts
4. Food and Drink—Markets—Industries

Third Meeting: THE CARIBBEAN

Date.....

1. The Charm of Haiti and Its Thrilling History—
Santo Domingo—"The Land Columbus Loved"
2. The Dutch Island of Curaçao
3. Venezuela—Scenery—People—Games—the Forest
4. The Djukas of Netherlands Guiana—Life and Customs

Fourth Meeting: TREASURE HUNTING IN SOUTH AMERICA

Date.....

1. Jungle Waterways—Navigation—Animal and Plant Life
2. The Jungle Tribes—Types
3. Customs and Superstitions
4. How Gold and Diamonds are Found

Fifth Meeting: THE ANDES

Date.....

1. Description—Mountains—Rivers and Lakes—Fauna and Flora
2. Indians and Cholos
3. Costumes and Customs
4. Fiestas

Sixth Meeting: ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC

Date.....

1. Philippines—Head-hunters—Pygmies—Native Customs
2. Micronesia—Native Types—Manners and Customs—Ceremonies
3. Guano Islands—Humboldt Current—Galapagos—Fauna and
Flora
4. Polynesians of the Low Archipelago—Description—Natives—
Character—Customs

Seventh Meeting: CHIEFLY ETHIOPIA

Date.....

1. Africa—Libyan Desert—Cairo—Slave Trails—Gold and Diamonds
2. Ethiopia—History—Description
3. Addis Ababa—Haile Selassie
4. People of Ethiopia—Tribes—Customs—Ceremonies

Eighth Meeting: ARABIA AND INDIA

Date.....

1. Skyscrapers in an Ancient Land—Music and Dances of Southern Arabia
2. Yemen, the Forbidden Land—Sheba—Life of the People
3. Kashmir—The Canals of Srinagar—The Mission School—Romantic Shalimar
4. The Rajahs of Northern India—Their Peoples—Manners and Customs.

Ninth Meeting: TIBET AND MONGOLIA

Date.....

1. Tibet—Scenery—Mountains—Lakes—Streams—Game
2. People—Nomads—Customs—Legends—Food—Costumes—Homes
3. Lamaism—Organization—Lamaseries—Monks—Stories and Legends
4. Pilgrims—Temples—Rites—Ceremonies—Festivals—Dances—Music
5. Mongolia—Scenery—Torguts—Customs—Dances—Costumes

Tenth Meeting: CHINA

Date.....

1. Qualities of the Chinese Character and of the Chinese Mind
2. Woman in China—Home and Marriage—Education—Emancipation
3. Literature
4. Art

Eleventh Meeting: DALMATIA

Date.....

1. Coast of Dalmatia—History—Cities—Cathedrals and Other Architectural Glories
2. Spalato (Split)—Peristyle—Robert Adam in Split
3. Ragusa (Dubrovnik)—History—Customs House—Rector's Palace
4. Countryside of Dalmatia—Scenery—Flowers—People

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Date.....

1. Austrian Tyrol—Description—History and Legends—Old Inns—Abbeys—and Castles
2. Thiersee's Passion-play—Innsbruck—The Lake—Villages of the Tyrol
3. Croatia—History—Zagreb—Customs
4. Bosnia and its Shepherds—Sarajevo—Albania—Montenegro
5. Belgrade—Macedonia—Kamenica

Thirteenth Meeting: RUSSIA

Date.....

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2. The Workers—Collective Farms—Factories
3. The Cheka—Prisons
4. Religion—Marriage—Women—Children

Fourteenth Meeting: NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND FINLAND

Date.....

1. Finland—History—People—Music—Literature—Art—Architecture
2. Norway—Fjords—Hardanger—Sogne—Nord Geiranger—Cities—Bergen—Trondhjem—Country People.
3. Sweden—Stockholm—Island of Gotland—Architecture—Art—Midsummer Eve—"Coöperation"
4. The Lapps of Finland—Norway—Sweden

Fifteenth Meeting: THE GASPÉ

Date.....

1. In the Days of Cartier—Champlain—LeClerq—the Jesuits and the Seigneurs
2. Legends
3. The "Habitants"
4. Percé and Bonaventure Island

Sixteenth Meeting: "FOR TO BEHOLD THE WORLD SO WIDE"

Date.....

1. *North to the Orient*, by Anne Morrow Lindbergh
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